Appendix A. TABLES

Table A1.

Details and summary statistics for variables

Variables	Description and sources	N	Mean	sd	Min	Max
$lCreditpc_{i,t}$	The logarithm of agrarian credit received by all agricultural holdings ≥ 5 ha in thousands of pesos for each Mexican state, divided by the rural population. Agrarian credit is in constant 1993 pesos *Author's elaboration from original agricultural censuses*	64	-0.93	2.60	-5.97	5.10
$Landgini_{i,t}$	Index to measure land inequality of each state. *Author's elaboration from original agricultural censuses*	64	89.55	4.63	76.5	98.1
Ratio Large $Holding_{i,t}$	Ratio to analyze the share of holdings with a surface greater than 100 ha in relation to the total number of holdings for each state. *Author's elaboration from original agricultural censuses.*	64	13.90	12.12	0.06	48.7
lRural $Illiteracy_{i,t}$	Share of population ages 6 and above unable to read and write a simple paragraph in any language of each state. *Author's elaboration from original population censuses.*	64	3.49	0.72	0.34	4.39

Table A.1
(*continued*)

Variables	Description and Sources	N	Mean	sd	Min	Max
$lUrban_{i,t}$	Logarithm of the percentage of population residing in urban areas of each state. *Author's elaboration from original population censuses.*	64	3.59	0.44	2.67	4.56
$lGDPpc_{i,t}$	Logarithm of the GDP divided by population for each state. State-level data GDP are from Germán-Soto (2005). The GDP is in constant 1993 pesos. *Author's elaboration from original population censuses.*	64	-5.60	0.67	-7.22	-3.95
$Livestock_{i,t}$	Fraction of surface dedicated to livestock. It is calculated as the area dedicated to livestock farming divided by the total agricultural area for each state. *Author's elaboration from original agricultural censuses.*	64	28.54	21.01	0.160	82.2
$ILP_{i,t}$	Fraction of producers who talk indigenous language. It is calculated as the number of producers who talk indigenous language divided by the total producers for each state. *Author's elaboration from original agricultural censuses.*	64	2.49	6.02	0	36.6

Table A.1
(continued)

Variables	Description and Sources	N	Mean	sd	Min	Max
$Landlocked_i$	A dummy variable that indicates whether states have access to sea. *Author's elaboration from original population censuses.*	64	0.53	0.50	0	1
$lDistance_{i,t}$	Logarithm of distance between the centroid of each state and the capital city in kilometres. *Author's elaboration using Geographical Information System (GIS)*	62	6.05	0.96	4.04	7.69
$LandArea_i$	Total surface of each state in km^2. *Author's elaboration from original population censuses.*	64	61474	53682	1499	247087
$Latitude_i$	Absolute latitude of the centroid of each state. *Authors elaboration using Geographical Information System (GIS).*	64	21.62	3.655	16.75	32.64
$Longitude_i$	Absolute longitude of the centroid of each state. *Author's elaboration using Geographical Information System (GIS).*	64	-100.5	5.906	-115.4	-88.3
Average $Rainfall_{i,t}$	Average rainfall per state (millimeters). Average precipitation is that registered in each federal entity monthly, from which the annual and monthly national figures are obtained.	64	883.1	500.0	151.5	2553

National Water Commission (CONAGUA) and National Meteorological Service (SMN).

Note: Urban Population is considered the population living in cities of at least 1.000 inhabitants.
Source: Author's elaboration.

Appendix B. *FIGURES*

Credit received by farms ≥ 5 ha *Credit received by ejido*

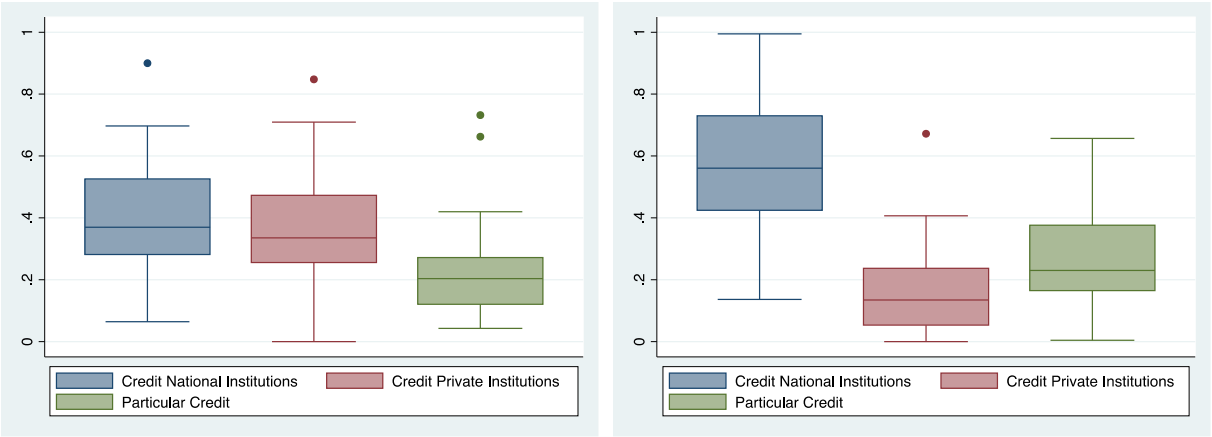

Figure B1. *Credit received at national level, 1960 (as % of total credit)*

Author's elaboration.
Source: Mexico agricultural census 1960.
Note: the shares rectangle represents the interquartile range, which contains the median-solid line. Dots beyond this range are possible outliers.

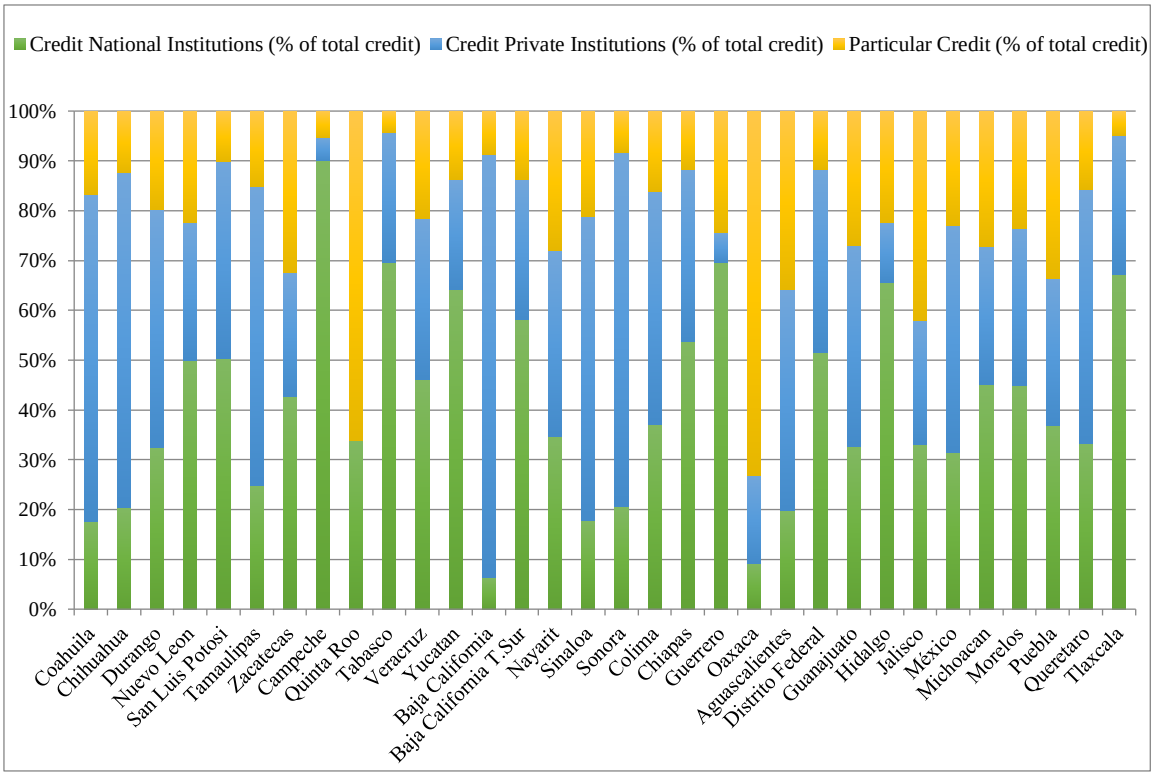

Figure B2. *Share of credit received by holdings ≥ 5ha at the state level, 1960 (as % of total credit)*

Author's elaboration.
Source: Mexico agricultural census1960.

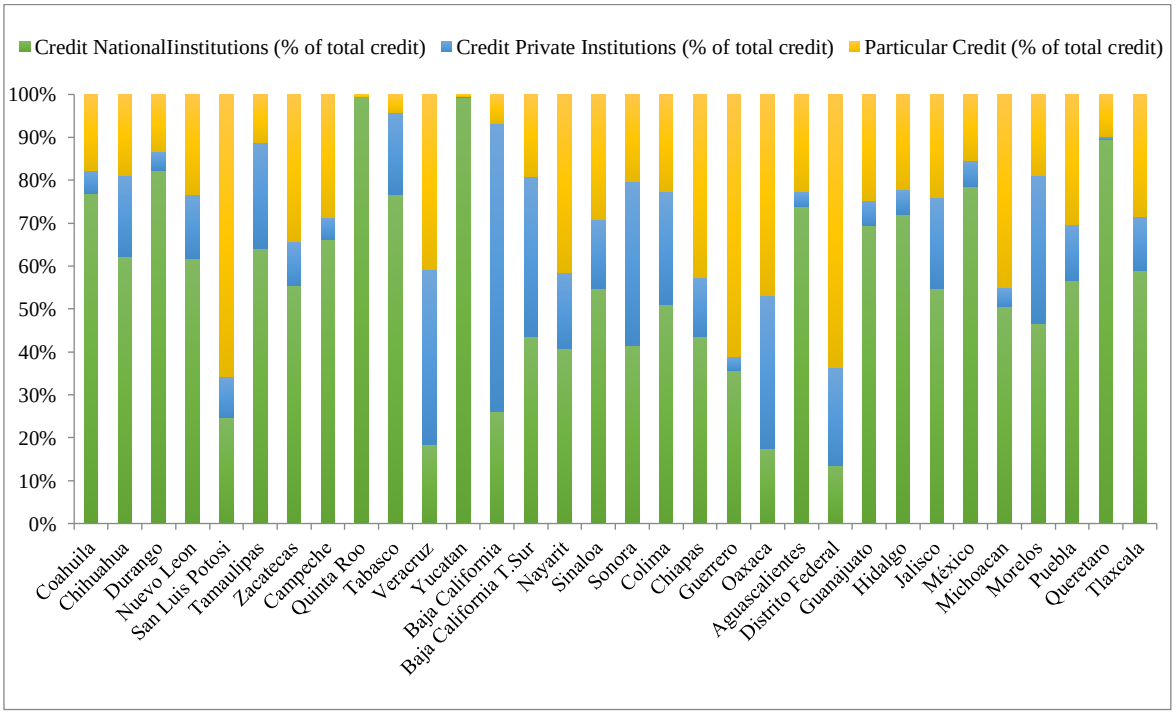

Figure B3. *Share of credit received by ejidos at the state level, 1960* (as % of total credit)

Author's elaboration.
Source: Mexico agricultural census1960.

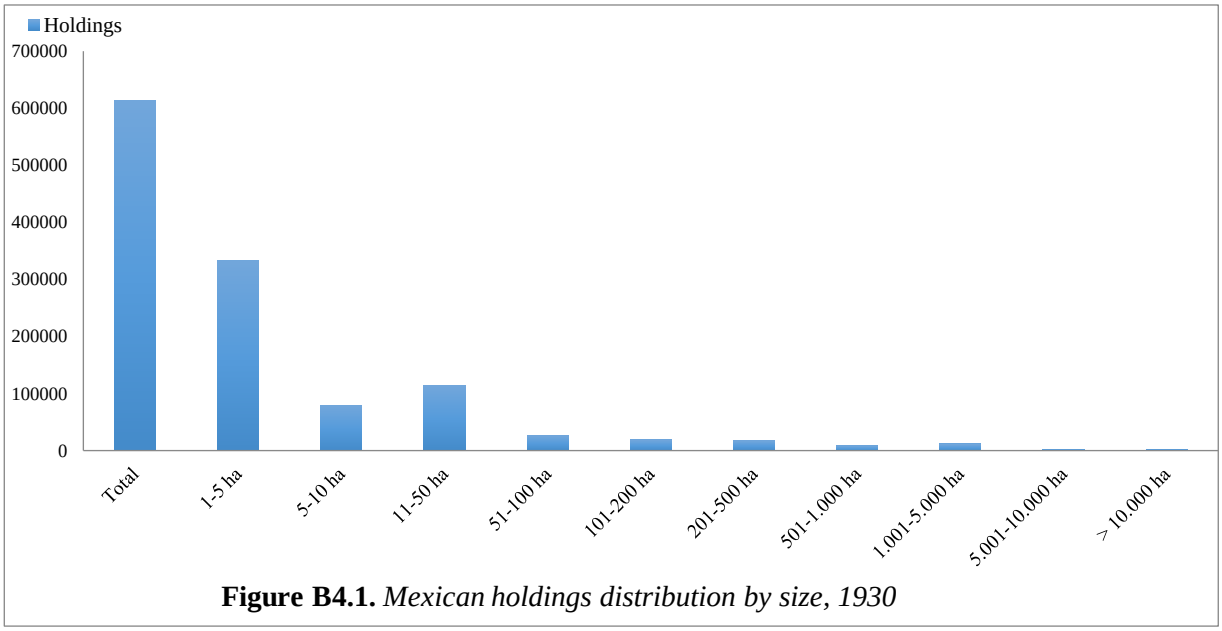

Figure B4.1. *Mexican holdings distribution by size, 1930*

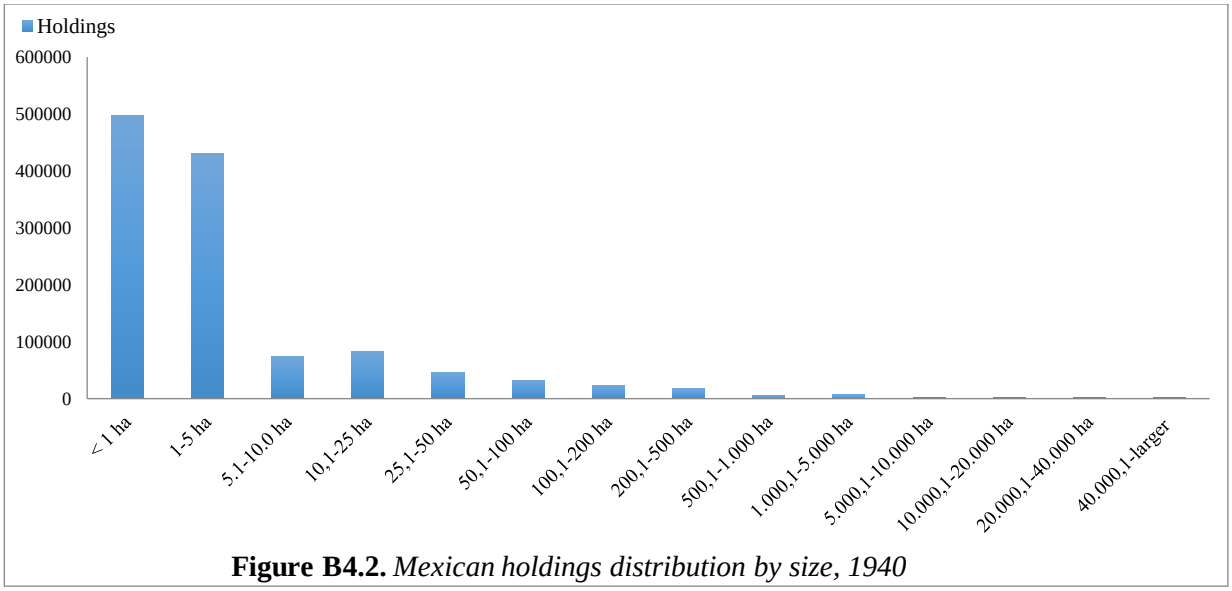

Figure B4.2. *Mexican holdings distribution by size, 1940*

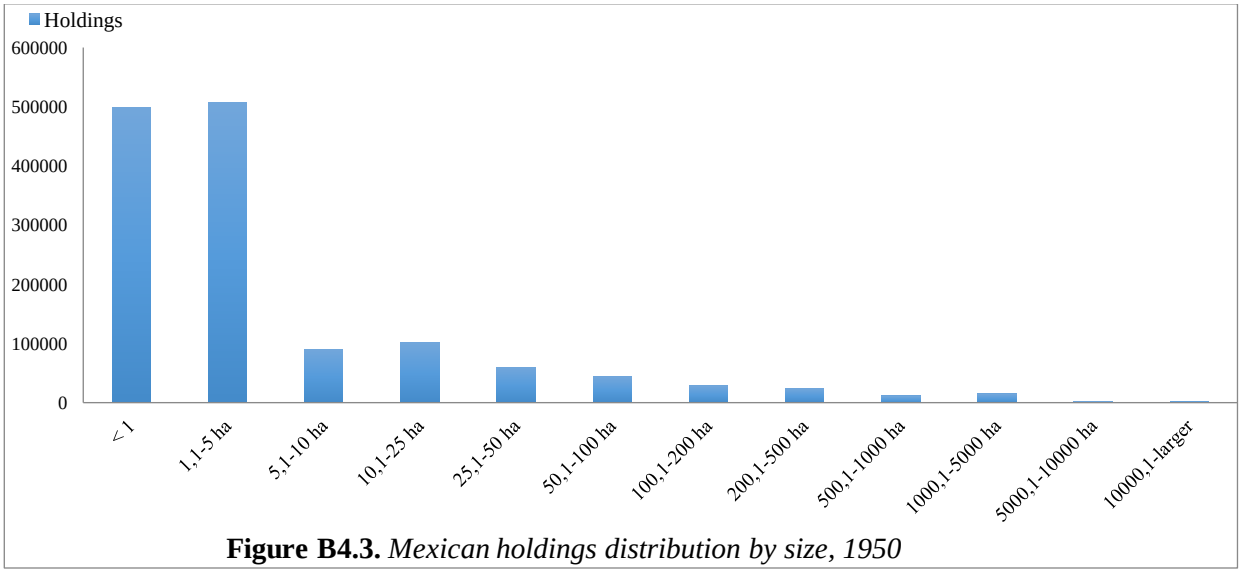

Figure B4.3. *Mexican holdings distribution by size, 1950*

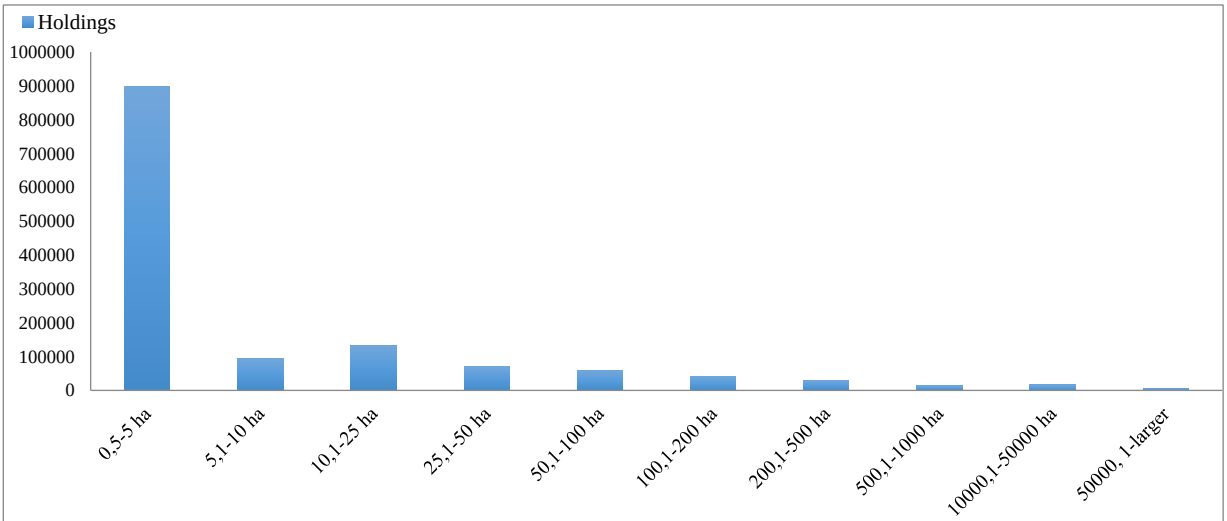

Figure B4.4. *Mexican holdings distribution by size, 1960*

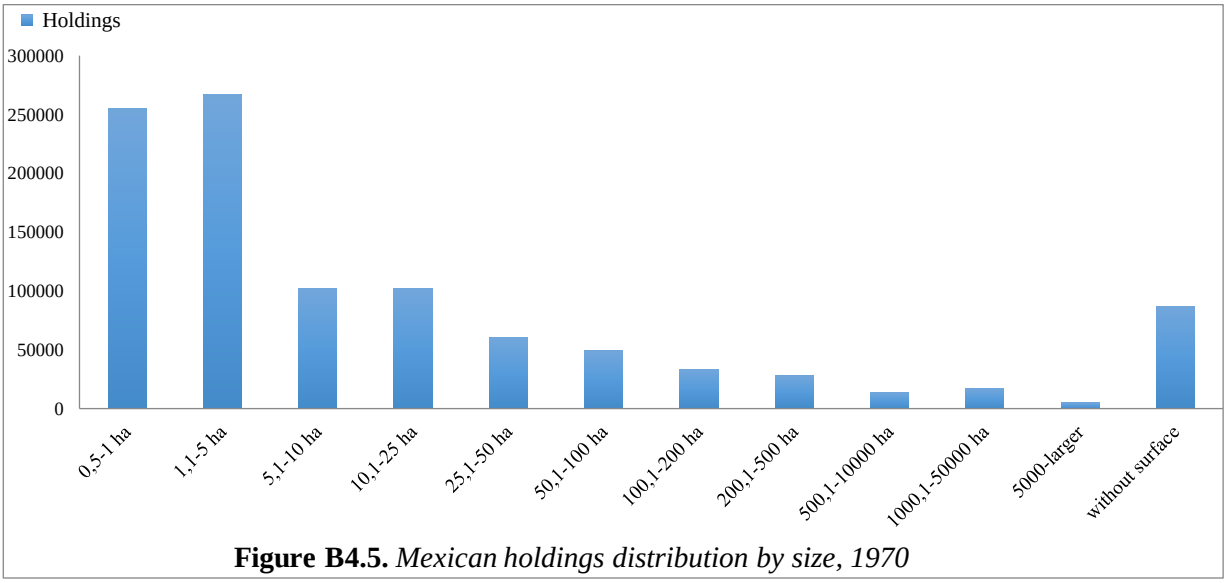

Figure B4.5. *Mexican holdings distribution by size, 1970*

Figure B4. *Mexican holdings distribution by size, 1930-1970.*

Author's elaboration.
Source: Mexico agricultural censuses 1930-70.

Appendix C. *EQUATIONS*

Eq. (1) LAND *GINI INDEX*

The landgini index measures the land distribution between values 0 (equality) and 1 (inequality). It can be calculated through the Frankema's formula (2008):

$$G = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} |x_i - x_j|}{2n^2\mu}$$

Where x_i y x_j are the percentage shares of land of n deciles (n=10) and μ is 1/n.

Or applying the Nunn's formula (2008):

$$1 + {}^{1}/_{n} - \frac{2\sum_{i=1}^{n}(n-i+1)a_i}{n\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_i}$$

Where n is the number of rural properties, a_i is the farm size, and i denotes the rank, where rural properties are ranked in ascending order of a_i. The calculation can be made using Stata programs ineqdec and ineqdec0.

Eq. (2) *LARGE HOLDING RATIO*

The large holding ratio measures the percentage of large holdings (latifundia) in a given state "i" for each year "t". The formula is as follows:

$$\text{LargeHolding}_{i,t} = \frac{Number\ of\ holdings\ with\ a\ surface\ > 100\ hectares}{Total\ number\ of\ holdings}$$

A higher large holding ratio would indicate a greater presence of large farms. A lower large holding ratio would indicate less presence of large farms.